COMMERCE

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The aim of the Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) syllabus in Commerce is to prepare the candidates for the Board's examination. It is designed to test their understanding of the course objectives, which are to:

- (1) acquire the basic knowledge of Commerce;
- (2) examine the relationship between Commerce and other related fields;
- (3) apply the principles of Commerce in the Nigerian economy and (4) appreciate dynamic and positive changes in commercial activities.

	TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES	OBJECTIVES
1.	Commerce	Candidates should be able to:
	(i) Meaning and scope(ii) Characteristics(iii) Functions	 (i) differentiate between Commerce and other related subjects; (ii) describe the characteristics of Commerce; (iii) Identify the functions of Commerce.
	Occupation	
	 (i) Meaning and importance (ii) Types (industrial, commercial as services) (iii) Factors that determinechoice of occupation 	nd (i) State the importance of occupation; (ii) Compare the different types of occupation; (iii) Identify the factors determining the choice of occupation.
	Production	
		Candidates should be able to:
	 (i) Factors, characteristics and rewa (land, labour, capital and entrepa (ii) Division of Labour and specializ (iii) Types (primary, secondary and tertiary) 	reneur) (i) identify the Factors of Production and their

DETAILED SYLLABUS

TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES	OBJECTIVES

4.					
	Trade		Candidates should be able to:		
a.	Home 7 (i)	 Trade Retail trade: Types of retailers Functions of retailers Factors to be considered in setting up retail trade Trends in retailing (branding, self service, vending machines, the use of luncheon, fuel vouchers, etc) Advantages and disadvantages of retailers 	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	compare the various types of retailers; identify the functions of retailers; highlight the factors in setting up retail trade; classify modern retailing practices; identify the advantages and disadvantages of retail business;	
b.	(ii)	 Wholesale trade: Types of wholesalers (merchant, agent, general, etc) Functions of wholesalers Advantages and disadvantages of wholesalers 	(vi) (vii) (viii)	classify the types of wholesalers; discuss the functions of wholesalers; outline the merits and demerits of the middleman;	
	Foreig	n trade			
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	Basic issues in foreign trade (balance of trade, balance of payments and counter trade) Procedures and documents used in export, import and entrepôt trade Barriers to international trade Role of Customs and Excise Authority, Ports Authority, etc in foreign trade	(ix) (x) (xi) (xii)	analyse the basic issues in foreign trade; explain the procedures and documents used in foreign trade; identify the barriers to international trade; appraise the role of government agencies in foreign trade.	
	Purch	ase and Sale of Goods			
	(i)	Procedure and documentation (enquiry, quotation, order, invoice, proforma invoice, statement of accounts, indent, consular invoice, bill of lading, certificate of origin, consignment note, etc)	Candidates (i) (ii) (iii)	should be able to: examine the procedures and documents used in the purchase and sale of goods; determine the terms of trade; distinguish between cash and credit forms of payment;	
	(ii)	Terms of trade (trade discount, quantity discount, cash discount, warranties, C.O.D., C.I.F., F.O.B., and E.O.E. etc)	(iv) (v)	identify the types of credit; analyse the merits and demerits of credit transactions.	
	(iii)	Terms of payments a. Cash - Legal tender			
		b. CreditTypes and functions			

- Merits and demerits	

		TOPI	CS/CONTENTS/NOTES		OBJECTIVES
6.	Aids-to-trade		Candidates should be able to:		
	a.	Adver	tising:		
		(i)	Types and media	(i)	identify the different types of advertising
		(ii)	Advantages and disadvantages	(ii)	and its media; analyse the advantages and disadvantages
	b.	Banki	ng:		of advertising;
		(i)	Types of bank		
		(ii)	Services	(iii)	categorize the different types of bank;
		(iii)	Challenges	(iv)	assess the services rendered by banks;
		(111)	Chanenges	(v)	identify the challenges facing banks;
	c.	Comm	nunication:	(vi)	assess the different
		(i)	Process and procedure		stages in the communication
		(ii)	Types		process;
		(iii)	Trends	(vii)	analyse the types of communication;
		(iv)	Merits and demerits	(viii)	appraise the contributions of
		(v)	Barriers		courier services, GSM, etc., to businesses
		(')	Durrors	(ix)	state the merits and demerits of communication;
	Ъ	Incorr	2200	(x)	demerits of communication; outline the barriers to communication
	d.	Insura			outline the barriers to communication
		(i)	Types	(denseibe the tensor of incommence
		(ii)	Principles	(xi)	describe the types of insurance;
		(iii)	Terms	(xii)	apply the principles of insurance to life situations;
		(iv)	Importance	(xiii)	explain the terms in insurance;
				(xiii) (xiv)	state the importance of insurance;
	e.	Touri	sm:	(AIV)	suce the importance of insurance,
		(i)	Importance		
		(ii)	Agencies that promote tourism in	(xv)	examine the importance of tourism;
			Nigeria (iii) Challenges	(xv) (xvi)	identify the agencies that promote tourism;
				(AVI)	in Nigeria;
	f.	Tropo	nortation	(xvii)	analyse the challenges facing tourism in
	1.		portation: Mode		Nigeria;
		(i)			-
		(ii)	Importance		
		(iii)	Advantages and disadvantages	(xviii)	appraise the relevance of the various
				()	modes of transportation;
				(xix)	list the importance of transportation;
	g.	Ware	housing:	(xx)	discuss the advantages and disadvantages
		(i)	Importance		transportation;
		(ii)	Types and functions		
		(iii)	Factors to be considered in siting a		
			warehouse	(xxi)	highlight the importance of warehousing;
				(xxii)	appraise the contributions of warehouses t
					businesses.
				(xxiii)	evaluate the factors that determine the siti of warehouses.

TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES	OBJECTIVES

7. Business Units

(i)	Forms and features (Sole
	Proprietorship, Partnership, Limited
	Liability Companies, Public
	Corporations, Cooperative Societies,
	etc.)

- (ii) Registration of businesses
- (iii) Business Mergers
- (iv) Determination of choice of business units
- (v) Dissolution and liquidation
- (vi) Merits and demerits

8. Financing Business

(i)	Sources of finance (personal savings,
	sale of shares and bonds, loans,
	debentures, mortgage, bank overdraft,
	ploughing back of profit, credit
	purchase, leasing, etc.)

 (ii) Types of capital (share capital, capital owned, authorized (capital, issued capital, called-up capital, paid-up capital, liquid capital, working capital and owners' equity)

- (iii) Calculation of forms of capital, profits (gross and net) and turnover
- (iv) Problems of sourcing finance
- (v) The role of Bureaux de change in an economy

9. Trade Associations

- Objectives and functions of trade and manufacturer's associations (Cocoa Farmers' Association, Garri Sellers' Association, Poultry Farmers' Association, etc.)
- (ii) Objectives and functions of Chambers of Commerce.

10. Money

- (i) Evolution(ii) Forms and qualities
- (iii) Functions

Candidates should be able to:

- (i) identify the forms and features of business units;
- (ii) analyse the procedures for registering businesses;
- (iii) appraise the different forms of business mergers and the reasons for merging;
- (iv) examine the factors which determine the choice of business units;
- (v) differentiate between dissolution and liquidation of business;
- (vi) state the merits and demerits of business units.

Candidates should be able to:

- (i) identify the various ways of financing a business;
- (ii) discuss the different types of capital
- (iii) compute the different forms of capital, profits and turnover;
- (iv) appraise the problems associated with sourcing finances for business;
- (v) assess the role of bureauxdechange in an economy.

Candidates should be able to:

- (i) discuss the objectives and functions of trade and manufacturer's associations;
- (ii) list the objectives and functions of Chambers of Commerce.

Candidates should be able to:

(i) discuss the origin of money;

(ii) analyse the forms and qualities of money. (iii)
(ii) analyse the forms and qualities of money; (iii) appraise the functions of money.

TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES	OBJECTIVES

11. Stock Exchange		Candidates should be able to:	
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	Importance and functions Types of securities (stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, etc) Procedure of transactions and speculations Second-Tier Securities Market, (listing requirements, types of companies for the market, advantages and operating regulations of the market.)	 (i) state the importance and functions of the Stock Exchange; (ii) identify the different securities traded on the Stock Exchange; (iii) analyse the procedure of transactions and speculations on the Stock Exchange; (iv) appraise the advantages and operating regulations of the market. 	
12. Elements of Business Management		Candidates should be able to:	
 (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) 13 Florm 	Functions (planning, organizing, staffing, coordinating, motivating, communicating, controlling etc) Principles (span of control, unity of command, delegation of authority, etc) Organizational structure (line, line and staff, functional, matrix and committee) Functional areas of business (production, marketing, finance and personnel) Business resources (man, money, materials, machines and opportunities/goodwill) ents of Marketing	 (i) appraise the functions of management; (ii) analyse the principles of management; (iii) identify organizational structures; (iv) assess the functional areas of business; (v) examine the business resources. 	
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	Importance and Functions The marketing concept (consumer orientation, customer satisfaction, integrated marketing, etc) Marketing mix (product, price, place and promotion) Market Segmentation Public relations and Customer Service.	 Candidates should be able to: (i) highlight the importance and functions of marketing; (ii) discuss the marketing concept; (iii) assess the elements of marketing mix; (iv) explain market segmentation; (v) examine public relations and customer service. 	
 14. Legal (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) 	Aspects of Business Meaning and validity of a simple contract Agency, Sale of Goods Act and Hire Purchase Act Contract of employment Government regulations of business (registration of business, patents,	 Candidates should be able to: (i) analyse the elements and validity of a simple contract; (ii) examine Agency, Sale of Goods Act and Hire Purchase Act; (iii) assess the rights and obligations of employers and employees; 	

trademarks, copyrights, etc)	(iv)	distinguish between patents, trademarks and copyrights; identify the functions of consumerism;
	(v)	identify the functions of consumerism;

TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES	OBJECTIVES	
 (v) Consumer protection (Government legislation, Standards Organization Trade Descriptions Act, Consumer Protection Council, NAFDAC, NDLEA, Customs and Excise, etc.) (vi) Regulatory agencies. 	(vi) assess the relevance of regulatoryagencies and acts in the provision of safe goods and drugs.	
15.Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	Candidates should be able to:	
 a. Computer: (i) Appreciation and application (ii) Types and functions (iii) Merits and demerits (iv) Challenges b. Terms (Internet, Intranet, browsing, password, e-mail, google, yahoo, search, Local Area Network, etc.) c. Activities: (i) e-commerce (ii) e-banking (iii) e-business 	 (i) discuss computer appreciation and application; (ii) enumerate the types and functions of computer; (iii) analyse the merits and demerits of ICT; (iv) appraise the challenges of using the computer; (v) identify the different terms used in ICT; (vi) evaluate the trends in ICT. 	
16. Business Environment and Social Responsibility	Candidates should be able to:	
 (i) Legal, political, economic, social, cultural, technological environments, etc (ii) Safe products, philanthropic and societal consideration 	 (i) discuss the types of business environment; (ii) assess the role of social environment in the provision of safe products; (iii) identify the different types of pollution and their implications on businesses. 	
(iii) Types and implication of pollution (water, air, land, etc.)		

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